

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



Conkey's

TRADE MARK

BUTTERMILK LAYING MASH



With

Conkey's SCRATCH GRAINS

TRADE MARK



BRINGS EGG MONEY

Don't Blame the H

If you are not feeding dry mash and ba it is easy to understand why you're not ge grains alone are not a sufficient ration for la if your hens are laying on such feeding, yo get **MANY MORE EGGS** by feeding correct
“Dry mash for eggs and scratch grains

Question—How can I get lots of eggs—in winter as well as summer?

Answer—Feed a balanced ration of dry mash and poultry grains. Keep dry mash in open hoppers at all times. Feed sparingly of grains, putting them in deep litter to force birds to scratch for every morsel. Give plenty of green-stuff, grit, oyster shell, charcoal and water.

Q.—What is a “balanced ration”?

A.—A combination of palatable, digestible feeds consisting of a balanced dry mash and a balanced scratch grain—which furnish just the necessary amount of nutrients to produce the highest and most economical egg yield. Mash and grains should be balanced in relation to one another, and must provide, first, for bodily maintenance and, second, a generous surplus of egg-making material.

Q.—Won't heavy feeding make the hens “too fat to lay,” or break down their health? Won't it make pullets “too fat” for breeders,

A.—A good laying hen never gets fat, or, rather, never stays fat—she uses up surplus fat in egg production. Hens which get “too fat to lay” have not had proper breeding, exercise, management, or feeding, as, for instance, hens fed exclusively on corn. Pullets should have a plump condition for long laying.

Q.—How do you balance hen rations?

A.—By mixing grain and animal products in just the right proportion for body upkeep and to furnish material for an equal number of whites and yolks. The egg has definite proportions of water, fat, protein, and mineral matter which the hen cannot change—she must have just the right feeds in the right proportion. If the hen is fed enough water and fat

IF A TONIC OR REGULATOR

ns for No Eggs—It

ced poultry grains,
ng eggs. Scratch
gh hens. However,
may be sure you'd
r body maintenance

and exercise"—that is
ing so tremendously s
eggs go together. Lin
give them plenty, is
Read carefully the fol
and BETTER EGGS.

to make an egg, but not enough protein and mineral matter, all she can do is to wait until she gets the missing essentials. Many hens are waiting for those two things today.

Q.—Why do you grind the mash?

A.—The limited gizzard capacity of the hen makes it practically impossible for her to prepare for digestion enough whole grains to lay intensively and persistently over a long period. Milling permits sifting out excess fibre. Finely milled mash also prevents the hen picking out only what she likes best, thus forcing her to eat all necessary nutrients.

Q.—What is fibre? Why object to it?

A.—Fibre is the woody hulls and other indigestible parts of the mash which, if fed, exhausts the hen's energy without adequate compensation. A small amount of fibre is necessary for regulation, but too much is positively dangerous. Conkey's Buttermilk Laying Mash guarantees only 6% fibre, but the actual fibre usually runs lower. Watch out for feeds higher in fibre.

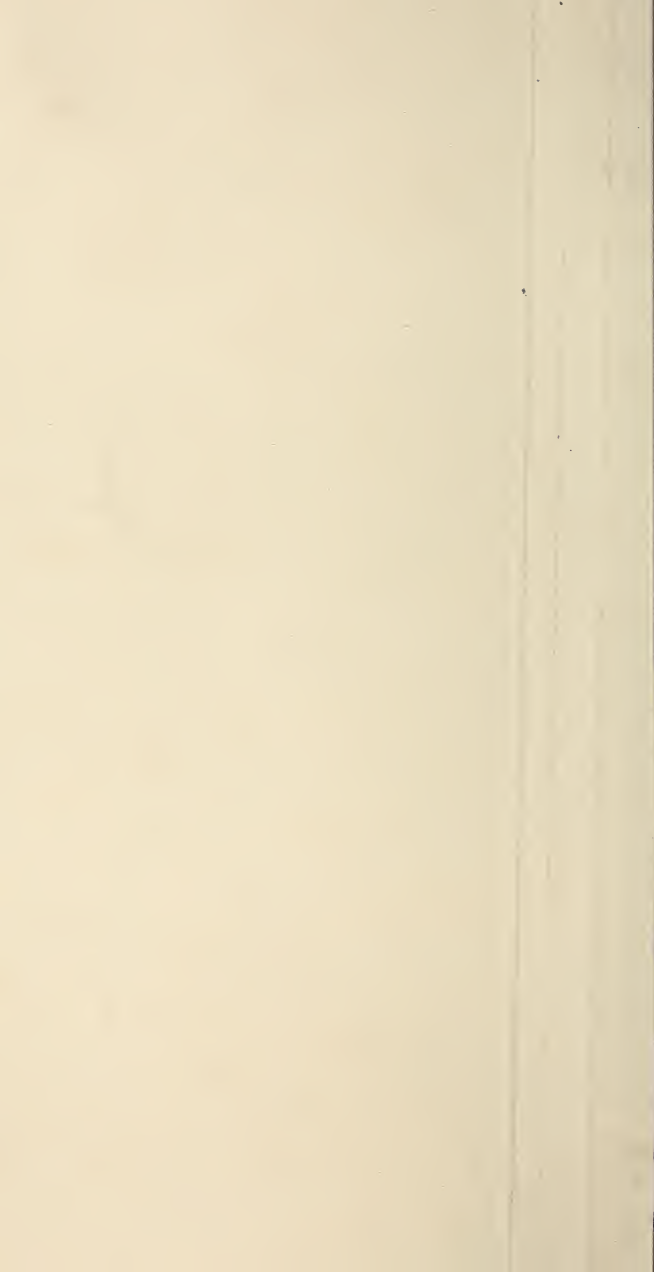
Q.—Should hens be fed in summertime—especially those on range?

A.—By all means feed hens in summer. Keep the dry mash hopper open all the time. Good summer feeding means fall and winter laying, better market stock, more vigorous breeders, more accurate culling, rapid molting, and a quicker resumption of egg production after molting.

Q.—Why do you feed buttermilk and meat scraps? Don't birds usually live on seeds, grains and vegetable matter?

A.—The large quantity of animal matter which poultry consumes in the way of grubs,

OR IS DESIRED MIX CONKEY'S P



May Be Your Fault

the Conkey way of feeding which is prov-
uccessful. Plenty of feed and plenty of
niting hens to grains alone, although you
almost as bad as actually starving them.
owing—it shows the way to MORE EGGS

worms, etc., is frequently lost sight of, but it is this animal matter (animal protein) upon which egg production rests. There is no vegetable substitute for this animal matter. Even hens on range do not get enough animal matter to make a really high egg record. Buttermilk, in addition to furnishing another source of animal protein, is an intestinal disinfectant. It has a tonic effect, and adds palatability. The buttermilk in Conkey's feeds is the fresh, concentrated product. Conkey uses no "dried" buttermilk.

Q.—How does the cost of feeding hens balanced rations compare with ordinary "chicken feed"?

A.—Balanced rations bring plenty of eggs and profits, while plain "chicken feed" may result in actual loss. Naturally, Conkey's Buttermilk Laying Mash costs a little more per pound than whole grains but you must figure eggs and meat profits, not feed prices.

Q.—Is Conkey's the cheapest laying mash?

A.—No; but Conkey's Buttermilk Laying Mash, like all Conkey's products, is declared to be the most economical to use because of results. It is made of only the best quality materials, low in fibre, just right in protein.

Conkey does not "load" his mashes with inferior mill by-products or alfalfa, like some mashes made to sell "cheap." Conkey's Buttermilk Laying Mash is mixed with the same science and care as the famous Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed for little chicks. It was placed on the market because of an insistent demand for an honestly prepared egg producing ration that could always be depended upon to be clean, honest and uniform.

MULTRY TONIC IN MASH

Feeding Directions

Conkey's (THE ORIGINAL)

Buttermilk Laying Mash

AND

Conkey's Scratch Grains

WHAT THEY CONTAIN, AND HOW THEY ANALYZE

CONKEY'S BUTTERMILK LAYING MASH—Buttermilk, corn meal, corn feed meal, ground barley, wheat bran, wheat middlings, oil meal, bone, meat scraps, and bean meal. ANALYSIS: Crude Protein, 18% ; Crude Fibre, 6% ; Crude Fat, 4% ; Nitrogen Free Extract, 44% ; Carbohydrates, 50%.

CONKEY'S SCRATCH GRAINS — Wheat, cracked corn, kaffir corn, barley, buckwheat and sunflower seed. ANALYSIS: Protein, 10.50 ; Fat, 3.00 ; Fibre, 3.00.

Dry mash for eggs and scratch grains for body maintenance and exercise—that is the Conkey way of feeding. Hens prefer scratch grains to mash if given a choice, but it is the mash and not the grains that makes the eggs. Therefore, arrange to feed so the hens will consume twice as much mash as grains by measure.

HOW TO FEED MASH—Keep Conkey's Buttermilk Laying Mash dry, just as it comes from the bag, in open hoppers before hens all the time. Some people discontinue feeding dry mash in summer. Don't do it. It means a low egg yield and an early molt. Conkey does not advise wet mash feeding. Dry mash, eaten in small bites, stimulates a copious flow of natural digestive secretions, whereas the gulping of large mouthfuls of wet feed is likely to have an opposite effect and cause sickness.

However, to increase mash consumption—to maintain egg production and aid molting hens—in late summer and fall, July, August, and September, some poultrymen find it beneficial to give one feeding of wet mash every morning. Feed as much as the birds will clean up in 15 minutes, but keep the dry mash hoppers open as usual. Some poultrymen also like to feed a warm, wet mash once a day in winter. If you feed mash wet, have it crumbly, not sloppy. Remove pans after feeding, so no feed is left to sour or spoil.

HOW TO FEED SCRATCH GRAINS—Feed grains in clean, dry litter four to eight inches deep, to induce exercise, sparingly in morning and liberally at night. Give one and a half to two quarts of grains to a hundred hens in morning, and enough to fill up their crops in late afternoon.

WATER—Always keep plenty of fresh water handy. Don't let water get stale in summer or freeze in winter.

GRIT, OYSTER SHELL AND CHARCOAL—Keep supply before hens all the time.

GREENSTUFF—If hens are yarded, give daily feeding of sprouted oats, lawn clippings, mangel beets or the like. Cabbages, hung in poultry house just above the hens' heads, are a good exerciser, but don't let the cabbages freeze.

TABLE SCRAPS—Clean scraps from your own table are good, but never feed poultry any spoiled, soured, mildewed or fermented food.

SANITATION—Wash fountains and disinfect premises once a week with Conkey's Nox-I-Cide. In wet, stormy weather, keep Conkey's Roup Remedy in drinking water. In summer, if diarrhea is noticeable, use Conkey's Cholera Remedy.

LAXATIVE—A laxative aids egg production and prevents some diseases. Give hens Conkey's Poultry Laxative every two to four weeks in the laying season.

TONIC—Conkey's Poultry Tonic helps hens produce more eggs and better flesh on less feed by inducing better digestion and assimilation. Mix it in mash.

SALT—Mix five ounces of table salt with every one hundred pounds of Conkey's Buttermilk Laying Mash, but be sure salt is well pulverized and thoroughly mixed with mash.

CULL NON-LAYERS—Learn how to detect non-producers. Ask for Conkey's Poultry Book, which shows you how to distinguish "loafers" from layers. If dealer can't supply you, send 6c in stamps direct to The G. E. Conkey Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

SOLD BY

CRENSHAW BROS SEED CO
1507 FRANKLIN ST
TAMPA FLORIDA

